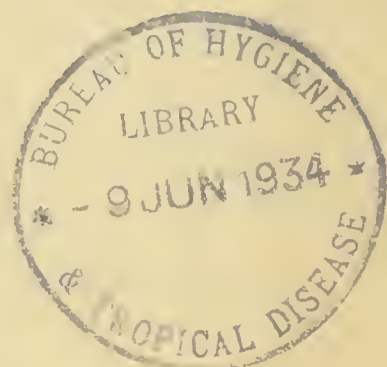


FC 12632
Gloucestershire Education Committee



TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

ON

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND
TREATMENT

for the year ended December 31st, 1933.



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Gloucestershire Education Committee



SHIRE HALL,
GLOUCESTER,
15th March, 1934.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My twenty-sixth Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children and allied work is mainly a record of the routine survey of the children and the action following thereon. There have been no special developments but there has been steady progress in the matter of treatment : the number of places available is now twenty-four, including twelve hospitals. In comparatively few instances now does it happen that the logical sequel of treatment does not follow the detection of defects.

That the functions of the Education Committee in respect of this work have been performed so satisfactorily from the start is evidence of the happy manner in which the large numbers of persons concerned have undertaken their respective shares of the work—teachers, nurses, dentists, doctors and clerical staff, and this it is a very great pleasure to acknowledge.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. MIDDLETON MARTIN,

School Medical Officer.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Staff.

Medical.—There has been no change in the Medical Staff since 1921, so that for over eleven years the surveys have not been affected by the personal equation of the examiners and are comparable. The Staff consists of two whole-time Medical Inspectors and three Doctors who are also Medical Officers of Health in their respective areas : they are—

Dr. T. F. H. Blake...	appointed	1 Sept., 1908	} Whole Time.
„ Sarah Wilson ...	„	14 Oct., 1916	
„ H. F. W. Adams	„	7 Feb., 1921	
„ R. Green ...	„	1 Sept., 1912	} Part Time.
„ T. Rhind ...	„	1 Feb., 1913	

Dr. Sarah Wilson was due to retire on 17th August, 1932, but the County Council have decided to retain her services until 31st March, 1934.

The present staff is just sufficient to cover the routine work prescribed by the Board of Education, but leaves little margin for special examinations, e.g., of mentally defective children.

Dental. — In September, 1931, the number of County Dentists was increased from three to four in view of the decision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to undertake dental work amongst mothers and young children. The names of the County Dentists are :—

Miss A. M. Boal ...	appointed	1 April, 1928
„ D. W. Crozier ...	„	1 Sept., 1931
Mr. P. J. Wakley	„	5 May, 1919
„ B. F. Wren ...	„	1 May, 1919

Nursing.—The nursing work of the County Council is undertaken by the following whole time Nurses :—eight County Health Superintendents, three Health Visitors, two Orthopaedic Nurses, four Dental Nurses and 131 District Nurses. The number of District Nursing Associations was the same as in 1932, viz., 125, and the services of their nurses are now available over the County generally with the exception of parts of the Forest of Dean, Staple Hill and a few scattered parishes. The County Nursing Association have all unprovided parts under consideration and secure their inclusion in the area of a District Nursing Association—new or existing—as opportunity offers.

The Staff is :—

County Health Superintendents—

Miss A. Boyd	...	appointed	5 June, 1916.
Mrs. V. M. Bausor	...	"	1 Sept., 1925
" I. V. Ladd	...	"	19 May, 1930.
" F. E. Lyne	...	"	16 March, 1921.
Miss J. I. McLauchlan	...	"	30 July, 1917.
" E. Mason	...	"	6 June, 1916.
" D. K. Palin	...	"	10 March, 1919.
" M. S. Payne	...	"	17 Nov., 1923.

Health Visitors and School Nurses—

Mrs. L. Wright	...	appointed	8 Dec., 1927.
Miss A. Somerfield	...	"	7 Sept., 1921.
Mrs. P. E. Watkins	...	"	1 Oct., 1923.

Orthopaedic Nurses—

Miss D. A. Rodenhurst	...	"	22 March, 1926.
" J. Shepherd	...	"	1 Feb., 1929.

Dental Nurses—

Miss M. H. Griffiths	transferred	1 April, 1928.
	retired	9 Jan., 1933.
" M. Hunt	...	appointed 30 Aug., 1920.
" A. G. Powell	...	" 1 Sept., 1931.
" W. H. Roberts	...	" 1 Nov., 1931.
Mrs. E. E. Witchell	...	" 9 Jan., 1933.

District Nurses 131 part time.

Treatment Staff—

Treatment is not given by the whole time medical officers but by the men in active practice of their profession. The Out-Stations are staffed by 48 local practitioners taking duty for six months at a time. Special branches of work are undertaken by the Staffs of the four large General Hospitals serving the County, namely :—

Treatment Staff—

Bristol Hospital Area.

Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	Mr. E. R. Chambers
		„ A. E. Iles
Ear and Throat Surgeons		„ E. Watson Williams
		„ J. Angell James
		„ G. R. Scarff
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	Dr. Ethel M. Redman
Heart Physician	... ..	„ C. E. K. Herapath

Cheltenham Hospital Area.

Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	Dr. J. G. D. Currie
Ear and Throat Surgeons		Mr. T. D. Deighton
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	„ J. S. Robinson
Heart Physician	... ..	Dr. J. R. Collins

Gloucester Hospital Area.

Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	Mr. W. Niccol
		Dr. J. D. J. Freeman
Ear and Throat Surgeon	...	Mr. S. Bernstein
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	„ J. F. H. Stallman
Heart Physician	... ..	Dr. D. E. Finlay

Oxford Hospital Area.

Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	Dr. O. B. Pratt
Ear and Throat Surgeon	...	Mr. R. H. Rose Innes

Co-ordination.

Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other health services have been made. The County Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and the other departments of the County Health Service are under his administration. A large measure of co-ordination between the various services is thus attained. Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the Health Visitors visit and report periodically on all children from birth to five years of age. These reports are forwarded to the School Medical Inspectors for their information when these children are being examined as entrants at the public elementary Schools, and extracts useful in the medical history of the child are copied on the school card.

School Hygiene.

The Medical Inspectors noted in their routine reports improvements which they found in 7 schools during their round, and drew attention to matters at 2 other schools whereby conditions might be made more satisfactory.

Medical Inspection.

A. General Arrangements.—There has been no alteration in the procedure during the year. Each child is examined medically three times during the course of its school life. The first examination takes place as soon as possible in the twelve months following the date of the child's admission to a public elementary school. A second or intermediate examination is performed when the child attains the age of eight years, and the final examination takes place as soon as possible after the age of twelve. In addition to the above routine examinations, children are examined in whom defects have been noted or suspected by parents, teachers or nurses. All children found to require supervision or treatment are re-examined at each medical inspection.

A Nurse was present at the medical inspection of the children in 339 of the 392 departments. 122 district nurses were invited to attend at the inspections in 312 departments and were present at 291 inspections; 22 nurses—an unusually large number—were unable to keep the appointments in 28 departments—6 were at cases, 6 were on urgent work, 6 were on holiday, 3 were ill, and 1 prevented by bad weather. At 53 inspections no nurse was present and the necessary assistance was given by the teachers.

B. Places of Inspection.—In 359 of the 392 departments the inspections were made in rooms at the respective schools; in 15 the Teachers' Room was made available. The Domestic Science and Manual Rooms were used in 8 instances and the Manager's Room in 2, at 5 a part of a room was partitioned by a curtain, in 1 case the Out-Station was used, and another, the Vestry Hall. At one school, the children who were not to be presented for examination, were sent to the playground.

C. Appliances.—A measuring standard, with a moveable headpiece, is fixed in each school. For weighing, a portable steel-yard in a compact case is taken to each school. These are tested by the Inspector of Weights and Measures each summer, and rarely there are more than minor matters requiring attention. In 1933 the maximum error was 3 oz. on full load.

D. Numbers of Children.—The numbers of children examined in each round are now fairly constant at 18,000 to 19,000. The actual numbers in 1932-33 were :—

No. of Children on the registers of departments—39416

Children Examined.

A Code Groups.					
Entrants	...	...	...	3,982	
Intermediates	...	...	...	4,207	
Leavers	...	...	...	4,036	
				<hr/>	12,225
B Specials.					
Re-examinations	...	...	...	6,718	
less examined as routine	...	...	...	611	
				<hr/>	
				6,107	
New Specials (not routine)	...	...	...	292	
				<hr/>	6,399
Total children examined	...	...	...	...	<hr/>
					18,624
					<hr/>

The variation, year by year, in the proportions of children in each age group in relation to the birth rate is set out in the following statement :—

		<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Percentage on average attendance.</i>		
			<i>Entrants.</i>	<i>Intermediates.</i>	<i>Leavers.</i>
1919-20	...	18.0 (1915)	15.2	12.4	14.2
1920-21	...	17.9 (1916)	12.1	11.3	10.7
1921-22	...	14.7 (1917)	9.9	11.3	10.2
1922-23	...	15.2 (1918)	9.9	11.5	10.3
1923-24	...	16.4 (1919)	11.1	11.2	10.4
1924-25	...	23.8 (1920)	13.0	11.3	10.0
1925-26	...	19.9 (1921)	14.6	9.0	11.7
1926-27	...	18.5 (1922)	13.4	9.15	11.0
1927-28	...	18.0 (1923)	13.95	11.8	10.4
1928-29	...	16.6 (1924)	13.5	14.9	9.6
1929-30	...	16.7 (1925)	13.2	13.9	7.7
1930-31	...	15.9 (1926)	12.2	13.0	7.7
1931-32	...	14.9 (1927)	13.0	12.9	10.2
1932-33	...	14.8 (1928)	11.05	11.7	11.1

Findings of Inspection.

General.—Speaking broadly there is very little variation in the general results of the survey of the entrants, intermediates and leavers year by year. The summary of the defects found among the 12,225 children in these code groups during 1932-33 accords fairly closely with similar summaries in previous reports :—

	<i>Entrants.</i>		<i>Intermediates.</i>		<i>Leavers.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
Numbers examined ...	3,982		4,207		4036		12,225	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nose and throat ...	1,023	25.7	679	16.1	463	11.5	2,165	17.7
Teeth (over 3 decayed)	980	24.6	762	18.1	169	4.2	1,911	15.6
Heart trouble ...	32	.8	71	1.7	90	2.2	193	1.6
Glandular enlargement	460	11.5	514	12.2	313	7.7	1,287	10.5
Vision (6/12 and worse								
R. eye) ...	16	*1.9	184	*4.4	209	*5.2	409	*4.5
External eye ...	92	2.3	124	3.0	77	1.9	293	2.4
Defective Hearing (R.)	26	.7	31	.7	41	1.0	98	.8
Ear Discharge ...	58	1.5	48	1.1	42	1.0	148	1.2
Skin diseases ...	35	.9	32	.7	28	.7	95	.8
Deformities ...	118	3.0	72	1.7	64	1.6	254	2.1
Bronchial catarrh ...	54	1.4	19	.4	8	.2	81	.7
Anaemia ...	4	.1	8	.2	14	.4	26	.2
Others ...	38	.9	53	1.3	72	1.8	163	1.4
Total ...	2,936		2,597		1,590		7,123	

A. Malnutrition.—In view of a suggestion that there were considerable numbers of children with defective nutrition owing to lack of sufficient food and that supplies of milk should be provided, a general survey was made of children in attendance at 188 schools. From the general observations of the school medical inspectors during the past few years, about one-quarter of the children examined were regarded as above the average and about one in ten as being below the average. In the course of the special survey, *all* children came under review, the original selection being made by the Head Teachers in advance of the visit of the Medical Inspector, who then made his own selection. 188 schools with 20,942 children on the registers—about half the total in the County—were visited. As a general result it was reported that 546 children were unable by reason of lack of food to take full advantage of the education provided for them. The 546 children represent 2.6% of those seen. When the results are examined in detail, it is found that there is a very wide variation in the returns and the figures, therefore, cannot be taken as other than a very general indication that there is a comparatively small number of children coming within the above definition.

B. Pediculosis.—The following summary of the work carried on in the Schools by the Nurses shews the steady fall in the number of children found to be infected with pediculosis on the hair. Gross uncleanness is rare and during the year it was found necessary to exclude only 357 of the 71,311 children who were examined. In the great majority of these cases, the children were re-admitted to

* Percentage on numbers tested.

school after an absence of a week or so, and in twenty-four instances only was it found necessary to institute proceedings against the parents.

				<i>No. of</i>	<i>Children.</i>		
<i>Departments</i>				<i>Examina-</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
<i>visited.</i>				<i>tions.</i>	<i>examined.</i>	<i>infected.</i>	<i>infected.</i>
1916	...	...	251	39,582	26,175	4,257	16.3
7	...	...	249	31,197	22,192	3,445	15.5
8	...	...	276	31,480	24,854	3,172	12.8
9	...	...	239	25,067	19,378	2,299	11.9
1920	...	...	370	42,433	32,705	4,627	14.1
1	...	...	491	53,213	41,947	5,832	13.9
2	...	...	516	53,177	43,540	5,122	11.8
3	...	...	579	54,737	47,276	4,911	10.4
4	...	...	597	58,065	49,822	5,108	10.3
5	...	...	669	63,062	54,650	5,310	9.7
6	...	...	692	64,015	57,530	4,816	8.3
7	...	...	672	61,756	55,452	3,842	6.9
8	...	...	731	65,121	60,188	4,321	7.2
9	...	...	734	68,033	62,442	4,228	6.8
1930	...	...	741	69,330	62,551	4,253	6.8
1	...	...	798	72,852	66,331	3,932	5.9
2	...	...	753	72,194	67,202	3,595	5.3
3	...	...	778	77,054	71,311	3,651	5.1

A detailed summary of the work during 1933 is given in Table B at the end of this report.

The gradual improvement in the condition of the children is due not only to the influence of the teachers but also to the steady work of the nurses—mostly district nurses. By this time one would hope that a good public opinion had been created among the school children but there is evidence that a slackening of the nurses' efforts is followed by increased trouble. In some places, the district nurses like to keep in very close touch with the children and visit frequently, and in such instances they are rewarded by clean records at the routine examinations. On the other hand, as often mentioned, it is a comparatively small number of families that are the main centres of infection and it can almost be foretold with certainty from the existing records what children will be found infected at a routine examination.

C. Dental Defects.—This branch of work has proceeded as smoothly and as satisfactorily as in previous years and probably there is none that meets with greater appreciation from all concerned. The success achieved by the County Dentists in gaining the confidence of the parents and children is evidenced by the steady increase in the acceptance of treatment: in the sixteenth round of the schools the proportion of children receiving treatment maintained the high standard of 79% obtaining in the previous

two years. With the present staff it has not proved possible to give the advantage of treatment to children after they attain eleven years of age, except to those that come under observation specially when trouble occurs at the time of the yearly visit to the schools. The extension of dental treatment to children under school age and to mothers has been greatly appreciated and, whenever possible, school children needing a general anæsthetic are given the opportunity of attending the dental clinic.

Details of the numbers of inspections and treatments are given in Tables IV and C at the end of the Report.

Arrangements for following-up children with Defects.

Systematic supervision of children who appear to be in need of special attention is so much a part of the regular procedure as to be almost automatic, and a valuable part of it is that over nearly the whole of the County there is a resident district nurse who is also the health visitor and school nurse, to whom reference can be made at any time.

The arrangements include :—

1. The School Medical Inspectors make out lists of children after each visit to the school.
2. The lists are sent to the School Nurse, Children's Care Committee (where there is one) or to the Official Correspondent.
3. Reports on the respective cases are received, generally from the Nurses.
4. Reports are made monthly with a view to each case receiving appropriate treatment.
5. When other methods of persuasion have failed, the Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are often successful, and the assistance so willingly given by them is greatly appreciated by all interested in the welfare of the children.
6. Review of all "referred" children at the subsequent visits of the School Medical Inspectors.

From the reports received about one month after the routine visits to the schools, attention had been given already to approximately one half of the cases. From the reports of the nurses, etc., by the end of the year the untreated cases had been reduced from 1,123 to 381. The most complete evidence of the results is given, however, in the succeeding survey of the children by the School Medical Inspectors : the summary of their reports is :—

Children with defects—						
From previous year	...	...	...	...	2,475	
New cases	...	...	...	...	1,604	
Total	...	...	...	...		4,079
Treated—						
Under Scheme of Council	...	...	...	...	2,364	
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	1,425	3,789
Remedied	...	...	...	...	1,134	
Improved	...	...	...	...	1,893	
Little or no change	...	...	...	...	762	
Untreated	...	...	...	...		3,789
						290

The proportion of untreated defects from 1924 to 1928 ranged round 10% but during the past three years the proportion has fallen to about 6%. In the same period there has been a steady increase in the proportion of conditions treated under the scheme of the County Council from 30% in 1925 to 62.5% in the last year.

The grouping of the results of treatment is arranged by the Medical Inspectors who make the examinations and it is not always easy even for them to distinguish between what should be regarded as remedied and what as improved. The difficulty arises, for example, in connection with visual defects which have been corrected by the provision of glasses; in such cases complete remedy would be correction to normal vision, but with the glasses provided the individual may have a normal life even though they may not be able to read printing of a prescribed size at a fixed distance. In the year under review, 1,113 children with defective vision were re-examined and treatment had been given to all but 68 cases. So far as the school vision test could give information, only 221 were regarded as remedied while 540 were placed in the "improved" group. On the whole, it may be concluded that the proportion of defects suitably treated is very satisfactory.

Arrangements for Treatment.

The facilities available for the treatment of defects include :—

- (1) Usual Medical Attendants.
- (2) Hospitals.
- (3) Arrangements under the Scheme for the Extension of Medical Services, with 18 Out-stations.
- (4) Dental Surgeons—four whole-time, shared with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
- (5) Nurses.
 - (a) 131 District Nurses.
 - (b) 4 Dental Nurses (whole time).
 - (c) 2 Orthopaedic Nurses (whole time).

The arrangements for treatment were enlarged during 1933 by the opening of a new out-station at Newent and the adaptation of rooms in the Northleach Public Assistance Institution. The places now available include the General Hospitals in Bristol, Cheltenham and Gloucester, the smaller Hospitals at Almondsbury, Berkeley, Chipping Sodbury, Cirencester, Fairford, Lydney, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Winchcombe, rooms in the Northleach Institution and special buildings at Bourton-on-the-Water, Chipping Campden, Cinderford, Coleford, Dursley, Hambrook, Newent, Soundwell, Thornbury and Wotton-under-Edge. The total capital cost incurred in respect of these twenty-three places is under £8,000, including the loan to the Berkeley Hospital; of this sum, over £1,000 came from the £7,000 given by the British Red Cross Society out of their demobilization funds, the balance of £6,000 having to be returned owing to the fact that it had not been expended within the prescribed period of two years.

There remain more or less sparsely populated areas for which the cost of similar provision in the way of a special treatment centre would scarcely be justifiable. It would be practicable, however, to arrange reasonable accommodation by agreement with the Committees of District Nursing Associations for a treatment room in the Nurse's Home : such a room has been arranged in the Nurse's Homes at Lechlade and Nailsworth, and would be very useful in other places.

The general progress of the work with respect to school children is indicated in the following summary in alternate years.

	1925.	1927.	1929.	1931.	1933.
No. of Out-Stations ...	10	12	12	15	18
Openings of Out-Stations:					
Routine ...	442	571	575	710	817
Intermediate ...	289	501	811	993	941
Cases seen ...	2,132	3,394	4,173	4,714	4,847
Attendances ...	5,443	8,618	12,545	14,392	14,956
Average attendance at Routine openings ...	9.6	9.0	11.4	10.7	10.3
Specialist cases :					
Vision ...	706	1,048	1,313	1,653	1,724
Ear, nose and throat	888	1,260	1,520	1,869	1,492
Orthopaedic ...	66	140	238	359	620
Throat operations...	556	717	909	849	720
Spectacles obtained	361	581	737	791	882

From this there are indications that the arrears of treatment of chronic conditions have been covered and that the drop in the numbers of these cases will continue for a further period. This is instanced particularly in the numbers of children examined for

obstructive conditions of the nose and throat. The maximum was reached in 1931, namely 1,869 : there was a drop to 1,747 in 1932 and again to 1,492 in 1933. Similarly, the number of operations found to be necessary decreased from about 900 in 1929 and 1930 to 849 in 1931, 778 in 1932 and 720 in 1933. There is also a similar indication of reduction in the vision cases, but this is slight at present—from 1782 in 1932 to 1724 in 1933.

The general work appears to have reached a more or less stable amount, the number of attendances having ranged round about 14,500 in the past four years.

A very satisfactory feature of the fuller records is that children under school age have come under treatment in increasing numbers, though not yet so largely as it is hoped that they will in future.

Orthopædic Treatment.

This branch of work was added to the scope of the County Scheme of Medical Treatment in 1925, and was undertaken at first by one part-time Orthopædic Surgeon and one Orthopædic Nurse, with the use of six beds in the Cheltenham General Hospital. In 1929 a second Nurse was appointed and in the following year, the arrangements were enlarged on the lines of the general treatment scheme, and in-patient accommodation was provided in each of the three large General Hospitals serving the County. The general arrangements which have now been in operation for four years include :

In-Patient Treatment.

Cheltenham General Hospital	} equivalent of twelve beds.
Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary and Children's Hospital	
Bristol, Winford and other special Hospitals	

Out-Patient Treatment. Clinics at Out-Stations.

Quarterly by Orthopædic Surgeons.

Cheltenham Hospital Area—Mr. J. S. Robinson.
Chipping Campden, Cirencester, Fairford, Stroud and Tewkesbury.

Gloucester Hospital Area—Mr. J. F. H. Stallman.
Berkeley, Cinderford, Coleford, Lydney and Newent.

Bristol Hospital Area—Dr. Ethel M. Redman.
Chipping Sodbury, Soundwell and Thornbury.

Weekly by Orthopædic Nurses.

Miss D. A. Rodenhurst—Chipping Campden, Cinderford, Coleford, Lydney, Newent and Tewkesbury

Miss J. Shepherd—Berkeley, Chipping Sodbury, Cirencester, Fairford, Soundwell, Stroud, Thornbury and Wotton-under-Edge.

Information as to cases comes from many sources, in particular from School Medical Inspectors, and District Nurses. The keenness of the latter is shown by the fact that of the total 922 children seen by the Surgeons during 1933, 302 were under the age of five years. During the past eight years, 2,733 children have been under observation : 580 have been removed from the Register—373 on leaving school, 187 on going from County, and 20 who died. Of the balance of 2,153, 919—nearly 43%—are reported to be cured.

The defects for which the large number of children were treated are flat foot (272), spinal curvature (106), bow legs (79), infantile paralysis (63), knock knees (62). Many of these were of mild type and responded readily to remedial treatment. All three Surgeons comment on this aspect in their reports for 1933.

The summary of the conditions for which children were treated—apart from tubercular defects which are treated by the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis—during 1933, is as follows :—

Paralytic.—

Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	63
Facial Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erb's Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	10
Muscular Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hemiparesis	...	...	...	...	...	3

88

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Spine—Scoliosis and Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

Hip Joint—

Congenital dislocation	...	...	...	...	...	8
Perthe's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coxa Vara	...	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1

14

Knees and Legs—

Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	...	79
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	...	62
Shortening of Leg	...	...	...	...	...	9
Others	...	...	...	...	...	22

172

Feet—

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	272
Club Foot	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hammer Toes	...	...	...	...	...	16
Others	...	...	...	...	...	62

382

Hare Lip and Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

922

Mr. Robinson observes : “ Once again it is pleasing to record
 “ that it has been possible to institute early treatment in practically
 “ all cases of congenital defects, a point of the greatest practical
 “ importance in regard to ultimate cure. A point worthy of mention
 “ in this respect is the time saved in treatment, and the better end
 “ results. This factor may be in some degree responsible for the
 “ fewer number of cases requiring Hospital treatment.”

Mr. Stallman says : “ Cases of Infantile Paralysis come next
 “ in number, 14 boys 17 girls, but no cases of gross deformity from
 “ neglect in the earlier stages have been met with. Also one rarely
 “ sees now late and neglected cases of congenital deformity, such
 “ as club foot ; this is very gratifying.”

Dr. Ethel Redman writes : “ Early cases of rickets with its
 “ various deformities, adolescent scoliosis and congenital troubles
 “ such as club feet and wry neck are being sent in to the Out-Stations
 “ with such promptness that one feels our clinics are appreciated
 “ by the District Visitors and workers, as well as by the Medical
 “ Practitioners.” In the latter part of her report she observes :
 “ All the children who have had treatment at Winford in previous
 “ years are fine, excepting a girl with scoliosis who has relapsed
 “ sadly, and a boy with flail legs whose recurring deformities are
 “ largely due to ignorant neglect on the part of his mother.”

Mr. Robinson's observations on the smaller number of cases requiring hospital treatment is confirmed by the fact that of the four beds available at the Cheltenham General Hospital, only three were used fully for the year. It would appear, therefore, that in this County we have reached the stage at which, so far as children of school age are concerned, the seriously neglected cases have been treated as far as practicable and at which it may be considered the arrears have been reduced in the matter of large operations. On the other hand, there are cases for which prolonged residence in an Institution for combined education and treatment is very desirable, and those instanced by Dr. Ethel Redman are examples. The decision of the Medical Services Committee to utilise the money available for institutional treatment in a more elastic manner will be helpful in this direction.

The following table gives evidence of the development of the work done by the Surgeons and Nurses :—

<i>Out Station.</i>	<i>For examination by Surgeon.</i>		<i>For treatment by Nurse.</i>	
	1927.	1933.	1927.	1933.
Berkeley	74	110	217	228
Chipping Campden ...	69	81	220	158
Chipping Sodbury ...	—	60	—	161
Cinderford	125	100	234	308
Cirencester	120	123	228	351
Coleford	—	141	—	574
Fairford	—	80	—	75
Lydney	59	175	75	317
Newent	—	47	—	144
Soundwell	—	134	—	399
Stroud	—	160	—	449
Tewkesbury	62	84	322	280
Thornbury	32	75	46	229
Wotton-under-Edge ...	—	—	—	152
Totals	541	1,370	1,342	3,825

Infectious Diseases.

Head Teachers are provided with forms upon which they notify to the School Medical Officer and to the District Medical Officers of Health all cases of infectious disease which arise amongst their scholars.

During the early part of 1933 influenza interfered considerably with school attendance but the outstanding feature of the year has been a distinct increase in the prevalence of mumps, the highest number of cases for the past fifteen years being reported, viz. 2,200. Scarlet fever also shewed an increase on the previous three years : 426 children being excluded on account of this condition. The incidence of skin diseases remained low, particularly for ringworm which was the lowest on record (94 cases).

In accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Education Schools are closed only when such closure is deemed necessary to prevent the spread of infection and on these grounds it was found desirable to close 9 departments only. Certificates to cover periods of small attendance were issued in respect of 119 schools for 193 weeks.

Open-Air Education.

There are no open-air day schools in the County but it is satisfactory that limited provision has been made for the treatment and instruction of children with tuberculosis in the considerable accommodation which has been provided at Standish House Sanatorium.

When the conditions permit, every opportunity is taken for children to receive instruction in the playgrounds of the schools and from time to time many Head Teachers arrange for educational visits and rambles to places of interest in the immediate neighbourhood and elsewhere.

During the summer holidays a very successful Camp for boys aged from 10 to 12 years was organised by the Gloucester District Committee of Toc H. The Camp was held at Earl Bathurst's Park, Cirencester, and about 200 boys had the advantage of ten days under canvas. The boys were drawn from South Wales and Gloucestershire, about half the number being from this County.

Physical Training.

There is no development for report in this connection, but the usual drill and exercises are carried out under the supervision of the teachers. In previous reports the importance of a properly organized system of physical training in the public elementary schools of the County has been stressed, and it is unfortunate that it has not been possible to appoint an Instructor in Physical Training as in many other areas. Much depends on the personal interest taken in this work by Head Teachers and on the knowledge and training they have had in this particular subject. In a number of schools good work is undoubtedly being done but it is probable that in many there is room for considerable improvement.

Provision of Meals.

The Secretary for Education reports as follows: "The arrangement made for the supply of milk or milk food during 1932, has been continued by the Education Committee.

"A special Committee has been appointed to consider how the schemes can be extended so as to make provision for necessitous children, and it is hoped that such provision will be made before the end of the winter."

Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

Parents are invited to and welcomed at all medical and dental inspections and it is gratifying to note that they avail themselves of the opportunity in satisfactory numbers.

The valuable help afforded by Head Teachers and their Assistants continues. They are called upon to assist very largely in the arrangements for the inspections, making a return of the children eligible for examination, preparing the cards of new cases, notifying

the parents of the date of the inspection, and arranging a room for the use of the inspector. Providing suitable accommodation is often a matter of considerable inconvenience to the Head Teachers, for in only a few of the schools of the County is there a room to spare for inspection. Their influence, too, with the parents is of great service, particularly when a question of treatment of a defect arises.

School Attendance Officers and, in a few instances, Children's Care Committees co-operate with the Inspectors in their work, and their interest in the welfare of the children is greatly appreciated. The Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. work in hearty co-operation with this department and all cases referred to them receive prompt and effective attention.

Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children.

A statement of the numbers of children in these categories is given in Table III at the end of this Report.

Particulars of all such children are kept in a convenient form at the Central Office and arrangements made for their re-inspection as opportunity offers. Blind and deaf children likely to benefit by special education are sent to institutions but, so far, it has not been possible to provide for the instruction of mental and epileptic children generally.

Blind Children.—There were at the end of the year 11 children in special schools for the blind. Three other children between the ages of 5 and 16 years are unable to attend school owing to mental disability, two being withdrawn from special schools on this account. There are now three children under the age of 5 years on the County register of blind, and these cases are kept under observation.

Deaf Children.—Provision has been made by the Committee for 21 children in the following Special Schools for the Deaf :—

Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Edgbaston	...	14
Royal Institution for the Deaf, Exeter	... ..	3
Moorfield Special School, Bristol	... ..	4

There are also four children under observation who have not yet reached 7 years of age.

Mentally Defective Children.—The following statement is a brief summary of the results of the special examination of 898 children whose mental condition on preliminary examination appeared to be sub-normal :—

	<i>Total number examined.</i>			<i>Number 7-16 yrs. on 31st Dec., 1933.</i>	<i>Dead or Left County</i>	<i>Number over 16 yrs. on 31st Dec., 1933</i>
	<i>To 31st Dec., 1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>To 31st Dec., 1933.</i>			
Children suitable for Instruction in a Public Elementary Sch.	143	3	146	44	26	76
Special Class	143	7	150	45	44	61
Special Day School ...	87	4	91	18	15	58
Special Res. School ...	313	13	326	97	82	147
Other Special Schools...	20	1	21	4	4	13
Children unsuitable for Instruction in a Special School ...	157	7	164	37	54	73
Total children specially examined	863	35	898	245	225	428

Arrangements are made for the periodic visitation in their homes of all mentally defective children who are not in attendance at public elementary or special schools, and the reports received from the nurses on these children are considered quarterly.

The solving of the problem presented by educable mental defective children is rendered extremely difficult by the lack of accommodation in Residential Schools and insufficient space and staff existing at present in ordinary elementary schools for the establishment of special classes for dealing with the high grade and dull and backward children. In one part of the County only, viz., the Urban District of Kingswood, has it proved possible to arrange a special class for these backward cases.

During the year six children, classified by the School Medical Inspectors as Imbeciles were notified to the Local Control Authority. Particulars of another child aged 6 years were also reported to that Authority. Two boys are being maintained at Special Residential Schools for mentally defective children at the instance of the Committee.

Epileptic Children.—The number of children examined by the School Medical Inspectors and reported to suffer from epileptic fits is 46—39 being in attendance at a school and 7 suffering so

seriously as to make it desirable they should not attend. There are 2 further children not in attendance at any school awaiting examination as opportunity offers.

The Education Committee are maintaining one girl in the Chalfont St. Peter Colony for Epileptics.

Physically Defective Children.

The following is a summary of the register, compiled mainly from the returns of School Attendance Officers, of children not in attendance at School, and of the causes :—

	Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Mentally Defective	3	9	2	5	2	9	2	1	10	43
Cripples	3	5	3	5	—	5	1	1	2	25
Paralysis	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	7
Delicate	1	3	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	12
Tuberculosis	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	9
Blind (or partially)	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Deaf and Dumb	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Heart affection	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	6
Epileptics	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	9
Other Defects	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	21
Totals	18	29	11	14	5	24	9	8	21	139

Efforts are made to get the children into convenient schools for medical examination, and nearly all of them have been seen either in the schools or in their own homes. As far as practicable endeavours are made to secure effective treatment, especially of the physically defective, so that, if possible, the respective children may have the advantage of instruction.

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.

In view of the satisfactory reports on the progress of four children attending Special Schools for the Blind, the Committee have agreed to continue their technical education for two years after they attained 16 years of age.

The Committee have also taken advantage of their voluntary powers in certain cases and, during 1933, provision was made for the training at suitable Institutions of four adult males with a view to the prevention of blindness. Unfortunately, two of the latter have proved unsuitable for retention and were withdrawn from their respective Institutions.

No Courses have been maintained by the Authority during the year, but arrangements are made, through the agency of the County Association for the Blind, so that all students who have passed through special Schools are visited and appropriate consideration given to their individual circumstances.

Nursery Schools.

No Nursery Schools are in existence in this County.

Secondary Schools.

Inspection.—The routine inspection of these children has continued during the year. In the County, there are 19 Secondary Schools, with an approximate total roll of 5,034 children. The examinations were undertaken, as in previous years, by the two whole-time Medical Inspectors, Dr. Sarah Wilson and Dr. Blake. All children coming within the age groups are fully examined during the Autumn Term, and visits are also paid by the doctors in the Summer Term for the examination of any new "Entrants" and the re-examination of children regarded as "Specials."

The number of children examined, according to age and sex, are as follows :—

					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Entrants	...	...	...	...	405	350	755
12-13 years	...	...	...	...	463	366	829
13-14	„	...	...	...	610	464	1,074
14-15	„	...	...	...	384	328	712
15-16	„	...	...	...	298	255	553
16-17	„	...	...	...	161	137	298
17-18	„	...	...	...	80	64	144
18-19	„	...	...	...	30	11	41
19-20	„	...	...	...	1	—	1
					2,432	1,975	4,407
"Specials" (excluding "Routine")	...	...	...	...	398	289	687
<i>Totals</i>					2,830	2,264	5,094

Following-up and Medical Treatment.

In Secondary Schools no "following up" of cases is undertaken by the School Nurses and the after supervision of the cases is confined to the Head Masters (or Mistresses) who are always most willing to co-operate and ensure that any treatment recommended by the Medical Inspectors is carried out. 409 cases were referred for special attention in 1933 and, by the time of the initial reports, 68.5% had received treatment.

The treatment arrangements of the County Council apply to suitable cases among children attending Secondary Schools, and it is encouraging to note that, of 612 children referred for treatment during 1932, only 11 had been untreated by the time they came under review again in 1933. 425 children were treated under the County Scheme, and 176 otherwise. It is satisfactory to report that, as a result of the treatment given, 123 were regarded as remedied, 396 as improved. In 82 cases the condition was regarded as unchanged. Of the 478 cases in which only improvement and no change was noted, 311 were defects of vision : in such cases suitable glasses would frequently not bring the vision fully up to normal and the children were therefore not included amongst those completely remedied.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

During 1933, all the Secondary Schools were visited by the County Dentists, each in their respective areas.

There has been no change in the usual procedure and inspection is limited to children who have been admitted during the year. 895 children were inspected and it was found that 651 required treatment. Of these 428 were given the advantage of the services of the County Dentists. Conservative treatment is given as far as possible in all cases ; of the total of 849 treatments, 492 (62.3%) were fillings and 137 dressings of permanent teeth and only 32 permanent teeth were extracted. 184 temporary teeth were also extracted as unsavable and 4 dressings given.

In addition to the above, 8 children were presented as "Casuals" and appropriate treatment given.

Baths for Children.

There has been no development to report in this connection, the only places where Public Baths have been provided being at Tewkesbury, Coln St. Aldwyn and Hatherop. At Tewkesbury, it is satisfactory that school children are permitted to use the Baths free of charge on Saturday mornings, and the Town Clerk reports that 1,599 children used them during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

At Coln St. Aldwyn it appears that the facilities available are not appreciated by the children to any great extent and at Hatherop, the Head Teacher states " three boys and three girls appear to use " the Baths regularly—while several others go occasionally, more " in the summer than the winter."

Miscellaneous Work.

Amongst other work undertaken during 1933 was the following :—

1.—Forty-three pupil teachers, etc., were examined and were classed as follows :—

A	1.—Free from physical defect	32
A	2.—In good health, but with some defect not likely to shorten the full term of service	11
B	1.—In good health, but with some permanent defect likely to shorten the full term of service	0
B	2.—In good health, but with some defect likely to interfere to some extent with efficiency	0
B	3.—Temporarily in sub-normal health, but may make a good recovery... ..	0
C	—Those whose physical condition is such as to make them unfit for the teaching profession... ..	0

2.—Nineteen specimens of hair were examined for the spores of ringworm, which were found in thirteen cases.

TABLE I.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,982
Second Age Group			...	...	...	...	4,207
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,036
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,225
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	6,718
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8,255

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

Defect or Disease.				ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requir- ing Treat- ment (2)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment (3)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (4)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment (5)
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition				—	1,422	64	122
Skin	{ Ringworm :						
	Scalp			4	—	—	—
	Body			2	—	—	—
	Scabies			11	—	4	—
	Impetigo			15	—	3	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)				63	—	42	2
Eye	{ Blepharitis			35	16	28	2
	Conjunctivitis			2	6	5	—
	Keratitis			—	—	—	1
	Corneal Opacities			—	4	4	3
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)			409	216	490	137
	Squint			71	100	114	79
Other Conditions				29	30	17	21
Ear	{ Defective Hearing			39	59	39	14
	Otitis Media			41	5	65	15
	Other Ear Diseases			9	93	2	2
Nose and Throat	{ Enlarged Tonsils only			237	1,568	126	178
	Adenoids only			97	55	18	28
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids... ..			14	3	14	28
	Other Conditions			—	896	22	11
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				50	1,237	13	30
Defective Speech				8	61	11	17

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Defect or Disease. (1)					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requir- ing Treat- ment (2)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment (3)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (4)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring Treatment (5)
Heart and Circula- tion	{	Heart Disease :						
		Organic	...	14	179	21	91	
		Functional	...					
		Anaemia	... ..	8	18	8	12
Lungs	{	Bronchitis	... ..	13	4	18	7
		Other Non-Tuberculous						
		Diseases	... ..	3	61	30	3
Tuber- culosis	{	Pulmonary :						
		Definite	... ..	—	1	2	4
		Suspected	... ..	1	22	4	13
		Non-Pulmonary :						
		Glands	... ..	1	13	3	26
		Bones and Joints	... ..	1	1	—	—
		Skin	... ..	—	2	—	—
		Other Forms	... ..	—	9	—	5
Nervous System	{	Epilepsy	... ..	3	12	20	4
		Chorea...	... ..	—	8	4	—
		Other Conditions	... ..	14	19	26	15
Deform- ities	{	Rickets	... ..	1	51	2	—
		Spinal Curvature	... ..	17	10	11	18
		Other Forms	... ..	83	145	115	96
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...					76	225	37	74

TABLE II.—*continued.*

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES].

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Code Groups :—</i>			
Entrants	3,982	412	10.3
Second Age Group	4,207	462	10.9
Third Age Group	4,036	375	9.3
Total (Code Groups)	12,225	1,249	10.2

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS

Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, i.e., any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling or Heart Disease								14
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

BLIND CHILDREN

At Certified Schools for the Blind	..	..	..	11
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions	..	..	..	1
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	—
		Total	..	12

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN

At Certified Schools for the Blind	..	..	..	—
At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	..	..	..	—
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	35
At other Institutions	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	2
		Total	..	37

DEAF CHILDREN

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	21
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	—
		Total	..	21

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	—
At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	..	..	..	—
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	104
At other Institutions	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	2
		Total	..	106

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	..	..	..	2
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	68
At other Institutions	..	..	..	4
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	39
		Total	..	113

TABLE III.—*continued.*

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	1
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions	..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	7
			Total	..	8

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN

I. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	13
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	7
At other Institutions	..	..	..	..	1
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	1
			Total	..	22

II. Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	86
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	61
At other Institutions	..	..	..	..	1
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	8
			Total	..	156

B. DELICATE CHILDREN

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	—
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	101
At other Institutions	..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	12
			Total	..	113

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	1
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	123
At other Institutions	..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	27
			Total	...	151

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	..	..	—
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	..	..	35
At Other Institutions	..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution	..	..	..	..	3
			Total	..	38

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1932.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see
Group V.)

<i>Disease or Defect.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.</i>		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm-Scalp	—	2	2
Ringworm-Body	—	—	—
Scabies	1	7	8
Impetigo	5	4	9
Other skin disease	46	38	84
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	53	21	74
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	171	53	224
<i>Miscellaneous</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	401	282	683
Total	677	407	1,084

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease. (1)]	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	1041	98	164	1,303
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	—	—	—
Total... ..	1041	98	164	1,303

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	...	651
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	...	37

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	...	627
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	...	37

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.			Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
<i>Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital</i>	<i>By private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Author- ity's Scheme</i>	<i>Total</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
426	40	466	345	811

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Under the Authority's Scheme

Residential treatment with education	8
Residential treatment without education	27
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	620
Total number of children treated	655

GROUP V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(Completed Sanitary Districts).

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged :		4	9		
Routine Age Groups	...	5	3,494	}	Total ... 25,115
		6	3,852		
		7	4,119		
		8	4,230		
		9	4,446		
		10	4,897		
		11	68		
		12	—		
		13	—		
		14	—		
Specials	523
Grand Total					25,638

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	18,299
(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	...	14,393
(2) Half-days devoted to :—					
Inspection	...	...	—	} Total	1,384
Treatment	...	...	—
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment				}	428 Clinic
					13,965 School
(4) Fillings :—					
Permanent teeth	...	8,077	}	Total	8,077
Temporary teeth	...	—			
(5) Extractions :—					
Permanent teeth	...	343	}	Total	15,360
Temporary teeth	...	15,017			
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions					—
(7) Other operations :—					
Permanent teeth	...	1,542	}	Total	4,411
Temporary teeth	...	2,869			

GROUP VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	3
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	77,054
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...			3,651
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...		—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...			—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...			24

TABLE A.

SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1933.

<i>Infection.</i>	SCHOOLS CLOSED			
	<i>By M.O.H. with approval of S.M.O.</i>	<i>By S.M.O.</i>	<i>By R.D.C. and Managers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever... ..	6	—	—	6
Measles	2	—	—	2
Influenza	20	—	—	20
Total ...	28	—	—	28

TABLE B.

PEDICULOSIS.—Following-up, 1933.

	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Total (All Departments)</i>
Departments	626	33	40	79	778
Number of Examinations ...	58,724	4,778	6,164	7,388	77,054
Children examined	54,673	4,656	5,255	6,727	71,311
Children infected	2,650	120	450	431	3,651
Percentage infected	4.8	2.6	8.6	6.4	5.1
Cards :—					
Blue (Mild)	1,402	72	236	259	1,969
Green (Stronger)	1,353	56	252	219	1,880
Red (Second Warning) ...	578	14	114	95	801
Letters(SubsequentWarnings)	602	6	84	77	769
Children excluded	256	5	44	52	357
Prosecutions (under Bye-Laws)					
Results :—Fines	12	—	3	1	16
Withdrawn	8	—	—	—	8

Fines :—5—10/- ; 8—5/- ; 3—2/6.

TABLE C.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

ROUNDS OF SCHOOLS.

		Age Groups	No. examined	Required Treatment		Treated by	
				No.	%	School No.	Dentists %
1915-16 ...	...	6-8	7,877	4,176	53.0	2,274	54.4
1917-18 ...	...	6-10	5,110	2,673	52.3	1,600	59.8
1919-21 ...	...	„	16,936	10,300	60.9	6,144	59.6
1921-22 ...	...	„	16,482	10,341	62.9	5,605	54.2
1922-23 ...	...	„	16,060	9,892	61.5	5,339	54.0
1923 ...	...	„	15,278	9,709	63.6	5,495	56.5
1924 ...	...	„	14,420	8,905	61.7	5,419	60.9
1924-25 ...	...	„	13,463	8,793	64.3	5,948	67.6
1925-26 ...	...	„	13,356	8,559	64.1	5,729	66.9
1926-27 ...	...	5-10	18,383	10,981	59.9	7,648	69.6
1927-28 ...	...	5-11	20,529	13,484	65.8	9,944	73.7
1928-29 ...	...	„	23,675	16,016	67.6	11,767	73.5
1929-30 ...	...	„	24,975	16,804	67.3	13,038	77.6
1930-31 ...	...	„	24,533	16,773	68.4	13,238	79.0
1931-32 ...	...	„	23,623	17,236	73.0	13,566	78.7
1932-33 ...	...	„	22,973	16,547	72.1	13,036	78.8

TABLE D.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

	<i>Entrants.</i>		12-13.		13-14.		14-15.		15-16.	
Number examined ...	755		829		1074		712		553	
Nose and Throat ...	107	14.0	82	9.9	97	9.0	55	7.7	35	6.3
Teeth (over 3 decayed) ...	46	6.0	21	2.5	29	2.7	27	3.8	30	5.4
Heart Trouble ...	13	1.7	11	1.3	17	1.6	13	1.8	6	1.1
Glandular Enlargement ...	4	.5	2	.2	6	.6	1	.1	—	—
Vision (6/12 R. eye) ...	54	7.0	73	8.8	103	9.6	60	8.4	62	11.2
External Eye ...	11	1.5	14	1.7	12	1.0	11	1.5	9	1.6
Defective Hearing (R.)...	5	.7	3	.4	5	.5	9	1.3	2	.4
Ear Discharge ...	8	1.0	7	.8	7	.7	2	.3	1	.2
Skin Disease ...	6	.8	6	.7	5	.5	5	.7	1	.2
Deformities ...	17	2.3	18	2.2	26	2.0	24	3.3	10	1.8
Bronchial Catarrh ...	4	.5	1	.1	1	.1	1	.1	1	.2
Anæmia ...	2	.3	4	.5	1	.1	2	.3	1	.2
Others ...	8	1.0	6	.7	10	.9	4	.6	3	.5
TOTAL ...	285		248		319		214		161	

	16-17.		17-18.		18-19.		19-20.		<i>Total.</i>	
Number examined ...	298		144		41		1		4407	
Nose and Throat ...	13	4.4	7	4.9	4	9.8	1	—	401	9.1
Teeth (over 3 decayed) ...	14	4.7	6	4.2	1	2.4	—	—	174	3.9
Heart Trouble ...	—	—	2	1.4	1	2.4	—	—	63	1.4
Glandular Enlargement ...	—	—	1	.7	—	—	—	—	14	.3
Vision (6/12 R. eye) ...	39	13.1	23	16.0	7	17.0	1	—	422	9.6
External Eye ...	6	2.0	3	2.0	—	—	—	—	66	1.5
Defective Hearing (R.)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	.5
Ear Discharge ...	1	.3	1	.7	—	—	—	—	27	.6
Skin Disease ...	2	.7	1	.7	—	—	—	—	26	.6
Deformities ...	4	1.3	1	.7	1	2.4	—	—	101	2.3
Bronchial Catarrh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	.2
Anæmia ...	1	.3	3	2.0	—	—	—	—	14	.3
Others ...	3	1.0	1	.7	—	—	—	—	35	.8
TOTAL ...	83		49		14		2		1375	